

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1837.

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[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.

Square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1.50; three months \$1; six months \$1.50, twelve months \$2.50. Longer ones in proportion.

Sylvester's Message.



130 Broadway, January 2, 1837.

WE take the opportunity afforded by the commencement of a New Year, to return our sincere thanks to our numerous and well-tried friends, and to the public generally, for their generous patronage during the past year; and we do not think that the good fortune which has so signally attended us heretofore, will, with the continuance of their kind favors, be more than doubled in the year that has just dawned upon us—and that the greatest harvest will be abundant.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!!

The whole of which was PAID on demand. The Schemes for FEBRUARY, which will be found below, are Brilliant and Attractive—and early application is necessary to prevent disappointment.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, New York.

SCHEME.

20,000 dollars,

5,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,000 dollars!

1,500 dollars! 20 of 1,000 dollars!

20 of 300 dollars! 20 of 150 dollars! 150 of 100 dollars! &c.

Ticket only Five Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 65 Dollars—Packages of Shares in proportion.

Nearly as Many Prizes as

Blanks.

11 Drawn Ballots in each 25 Tickets!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Memorial General and Soldiers of the War of 1812.

CLASS No. 2, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Feb. 25, 1837.

CAPITAL

\$30,000!!

10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars!

5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars! 1,700 dollars! 2,000 dollars!

25 Prizes of 1,000 dollars! 25 of 500 dollars!

28 Prizes of 300 dollars! 209 Prizes of 200 dollars! &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$131. Packages of halves, quarters and eighths in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Toulon's Home.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.

THIS Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that for the better accommodation of his customers, he has removed to the large Store Rooms,

No. 50, Main Street,

two doors below his old stand, where he intends keeping constantly on hand,

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

Dry Goods,

which will be offered to Wholesale and Retail Dealers, upon accommodating terms. Having made recent arrangements, which will enable him to receive, in addition to his regular Spring and Fall importations, constant supplies from the latest arrivals in the Eastern markets, he can thereby assure the public, that he will be enabled to offer at least equal inducements to any house West of the Mountains.

HENRY BELL.

Lexington, Feb. 4, 1837.—6-20

NOTICE.

JAMES B. DAVIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, has removed his office to the large room on the 2nd floor, opposite the Clerk's Office, where he can always be found.

Lexington, Feb. 3, 1837.—6-41

BACON COLLEGE,

(FLORETTOWN, KY.)

WALTER SCOTT, President of Bacon College, will deliver his inaugural Address on the 14th inst. The public are invited to attend.

Feb. 1837.—6-41

FRANCE.

The defeat of the French expedition against Constantine, is one of the most considerable military events that has occurred for some time. Our readers will be interested with the official account published from the Paris Moniteur.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION TO CONSTANTINE.
(EXTRACTS.)

Bona, Dec. 1.—I had the honor of informing you, before the departure of the expedition, how much difficulty I had in collecting at Bona the troops and stores which contrary winds and storms had dispersed in all directions. While the troops embarked suffered from being kept so long on board, abundant rains were falling at Bona; and the different corps as they arrived, not being able to recover themselves from the effects of their voyage, I was obliged to have in the hospitals 2,000 out of the 7,000 infantry, I had succeeded in assembling. The weather having become fine, on Nov. 13th, I left Bona on the 13th, and set out on my march against Constantine, with 7,000 men of all arms. On the 19th, we encamped at Rez Oued Zenati, and, here commenced the most cruel, unexpected, and unparalleled hardships. We were in the most elevated region, and during the night, rain snow and hail fell so constantly, and in such abundance, that we were exposed to all the rigors of a winter at St. Petersburg, while the ground resembled in the eyes of old officers the mire of Warsaw.

We were within sight of Constantine, and yet began to despair of reaching its walls. We, however, continued our march on the 20th, and the army, with the exception of the baggage and rear-guard, reached the mountain of Constantine, where it was forced to halt. The cold became excessive; many of the men had their feet frozen, and many perished in the night; for since we left Razel Akba there was no more fuel to be obtained. In fine, the baggage—the horses to which were devoted, and the baggage—were all lost, and we were reduced to a few days' march. The infantry were up to their waists in water, and many of them would have perished, but for the cavalry, who saved them at the risk of their lives. Several of the draught horses were drowned at the difficult passage. The army, however, succeeded in reaching the opposite side of the river, and in a few hours afterwards we were in position under the walls of Constantine. The baggage of the administration, however, was left about two leagues in the rear, fast bound in the mud, but making every effort to join us.

Constantine is admirably situated, and at all points, except one, is wonderfully defended by nature. A ravine, 60 yards wide and of an immense depth, at the bottom of which runs the Oued Raximel, presents as a scarp and counter scarp, a perpendicular rock, equally unassailable by bombardment or undermining. The plateau of Mansoura has communication with the town by a very narrow bridge, terminating at a double gateway of great strength, and well defended by musketry from the surrounding houses and gardens.

Under the circumstances in which we were placed, I had no leisure to invest the place regularly. I, with the troops of General Trezel, was in occupation of the plateau of Mansoura. I had directed the brigade of the vanguard, to take possession of the hill of the Kouddi Atta, and the Marabouts and buying grounds opposite the gate of El Rahia, and to blockade it without loss of time. It was easy at a glance to perceive that the town to be attacked on this point, but it was also utterly impossible to convey the field artillery to the spot, as it was already buried up to the muzzles of the wheels on the platform of Mansoura. Colonel Fournemine was unable to effect the transport of two eight pounders to the other position. It was at that moment that hostilities commenced; they were announced to us by the firing of two 24 pounders directed against our artillery, and by the red flag of the Arabs which was mounted on the principal battery of the place. The Bey Achmet had not ventured to shut himself up in Constantine, and had confided the defence of that town to his lieutenant Ben-Hissa. As he placed no dependence upon the inhabitants, he had introduced into the town a garrison of between 1,200 and 1,500 Turkish Kabyles, who were resolutely determined to defend the place. After crossing the Oued Raximel, the vanguard brigade advanced upon the heights, which though defended by the Kabyles, who issued in considerable force from the place, were successively carried by our troops. The latter established their position under the guns of the Arabs; while I disposed my artillery, the fire of which I directed against the gates of El-Cantary during the whole

of the 22d. Throughout that day the vanguard brigade also fought most gallantly against the combined force of the Arabs and the Turkish infantry, the latter having made a sortie from the gate, which we were unable to blockade, as we had no longer 3000 men under arms. I sent some additional horses to extricate the lashings of the guns from the mire in which they were imbedded, but the task was impracticable. I then acceded to the suggestion of the military intend-ant, who proposed to me to send rules to accomplish the desired object, but the plan could not be carried into effect, for just as the convoy was on the point of starting, under the escort of a half battalion, we were apprized that a portion of the 62d Regiment which had accompanied and protected the lashing of the guns, seeing the impossibility of extricating them, had plundered the provisions in spite of the efforts of their Colonel, staved the casks of wine and brandy, and thus deprived us of a portion of our resources.

The weather was still horrible; the snow fell in thick flakes, and the cold was excessive. It became necessary for me to take the place by storm, and in the event of ill success, to march back with the army without further delay. The first gate battered by the artillery was carried and if our engineers could only succeed in blowing up the second, there was still a hope that we should be able to penetrate into the town.

I now made the necessary preparations for quartering the sappers and the companies that were to follow them. The engineers who remained behind with part of the wagons, having arrived at 5 o'clock in the evening, I ordered Col. Lemercier to prepare to reconnoitre the state of the gate of El-Cantary, in order to blow up every part of that might remain standing, and to force a passage for 5 picked companies of the 59th and 63d regiments, which I placed under the orders of my aide-de-camp, Col. De Rance. Their instructions were but slowly executed by the engineers, who were exhausted with fatigue, having passed 36 hours in the mire without fire or rest. The gate was reconnoitred only a short time before day-break, and the engineers required the following day to make the necessary preparations for the operation.

On the 23d, while the artillery continued to batter the town, the vanguard brigade was vigorously attacked, but the enemy was defeated on every point, our cavalry cutting down a great portion of the Bey's Turkish infantry. The Chief d'Escadron Torigny, directed this charge in the most brilliant manner, and throughout the whole of the campaign gave constant evidence of his courage and determined coolness. On our side we were also attacked, and by General Trezel's orders the Arabs were vigorously driven back by the 59th Regiment of the Line, which covered our head-quarters.

In the hope of diverting the attention of the garrison, and terrifying the inhabitants, I ordered two simultaneous attacks for that night—the first, against the gate of El-Cantary, was to be under the direction of Colonel Lemercier; the second, on the side of Kouddi-Atta, was to be attempted by the troops of the vanguard. On the approach of night General Trezel himself posted the 59th and 63d Regiments, which were to second the engineers. Col. Lemercier ordered his men and his material to advance under the orders of Commandant Morin, and Captains Hackett and Ruy. The garrison immediately commenced and kept up a brisk fire. An injudicious order for the advance of the free company of the Bouziga, which was at the head of the column, threw into disorder the sappers, who had just commenced their labors. Our losses were considerable, and the men who carried the ladders were killed or wounded. Capt. Ruy of the engineers, had his leg and wrist shattered, and Gen. Trezel, who exposed himself to the hottest of the fire to encourage or rally his troops, was felled to the ground by a ball which struck him in the neck. Colonel Lemercier insisted upon the necessity of abandoning the attack and withdrawing the troops, and immediately gave orders to that effect.

The attack on Kouddi-Atta was equally unfortunate, and led to the loss of several brave officers, amongst whom was Captain Grand, of the Engineers, an officer of the highest promise, and Commandant Richepanse. Lieutenant Colonel Davivier on this occasion gave fresh proofs of his bravery and skill. Lieutenant Bertrand, of the Artillery, who was wounded, also displayed the greatest courage and energy.

The attempts which it was incumbent on us to make previously to our retreat having failed, I judged it advisable to profit by the remainder of the night to assemble the army and to make every preparation to march. I accordingly sent Colonel De Rance to the vanguard brigade to give immediate orders for breaking up its encampment, and for its re-crossing the Oued Raximel before day-break, in order that it might take the po-

sition which I occupied. This movement having been promptly and successfully executed, I pointed out the order in which the different corps were to station themselves, and the army having commenced its march with all the baggage & the artillery, were encamped at Soma. On the first day the retreat was extremely difficult, as the entire of the garrison and a number of mounted Arabs attacked us, and particularly our rear-guard, with the most determined perseverance. But the 63d Regiment and the Battalion of the 2d Light Infantry, under the commandant Changarnier, supported by the mount African Chasseurs, repulsed every attack, occasioned much loss to the enemy, and kept them in check.

On the 25th we were encamped at Oued Talaga, still repelling successfully the reiterated attacks of the Arabs. On the 26th we completely succeeded in driving Kabyles, some bands of whom occupied the summits of the defile leading to Guelma, where we arrived early.

I have not yet been able to collect the reports furnished by the commanders of corps, but as soon as they shall have reached my hands, I shall make them a subject of a second despatch. I shall at the same time make known to you the number killed and wounded. To conclude, the various corps of the expedition directed their march upon Constantine without having any act of hostility to repress. During 15 days they suffered under ivers at Bona, which detained 1,800 men in the hospitals; and near and around Constantine they were overwhelmed by rain, snow, hail and mud. The loss was inconsiderable from the fire of the place, and the enemy when they followed us upon Razel Akba; whilst the Kabyles, who presented themselves in order to our return, had more than 400 killed. The various corps brought back all their artillery and ammunition wagons which were not broken up; all the soldiers, whether enfeebled, sick or wounded, were assisted or transported along; and, in short a garrison has been established at Guelma, where every thing necessary for another expedition may be collected together previous to its being carried into execution.

I have the honor to be, Monsieur le Ministre, your very humble and obedient servant,
Marshal CLAUDEL,
Governor-General of the Possessions in the North of Africa.

Marshal Clausel is said in the Paris National to have returned to Bona with only 1,200 out of 7,000 men. Some, it is said, were left behind at a place called Guelma, and are expected to return, but the loss of the French is estimated in some of the journals at four thousand men. Not only the elements seem to have conspired against the expedition but the cowardice or incapacity of one of the principal officers, General de Rigny. As the army passed through an irregular defile, where the wagons were sinking in the mud, and the soldiers were straggling about in confusion, a party of 400 Arabs made their appearance, and began to fire upon them. The National says:

"This General, a man of fashion, and not of war, affrighted at the sight of this destructive conflict, abandoned his position. Quitting the head of his brigade, he advanced to the ambulance, (moving military hospital,) crying out that the army was being massacred; that Achmet was coming up with his troops, and that it was necessary to return; observing to all who chose to listen to him that the Marshal had proved himself incapable. In an instant the brigade charged with the escort of the convoy, which consisted of fifty wagons, a great number of mules and horses, carrying with them 70,000 rations, and the ambulance loaded with the sick and wounded, was thrown into disorder. The Arabs fell upon the convoy, massacred the men without mercy, pillaged the wagons and thus deprived the army of its last resource."

We have received several other letters from Africa, which confirm the particulars we published a few days ago respecting the disastrous expedition against Constantine. One of them contains a calculation of the losses of the army.—1,500 men perished in the campaign, three fourths of whom died of cold and hunger; 2,000 able-bodied men returned to Bona, bringing with them a long convoy of between 3,000 and 3,500 sick and wounded. The hospitals are completely full, and fever rages in them with so much violence that very few, it was feared, will recover. It was reported that General Trezel had died of his wound.—National.

It appears no other expedition will be undertaken against Constantine before April. 20,000 or 25,000 men will be assembled in the meanwhile at Toulon, so as to be able to strike then a decisive blow.—Id.

It is reported that Marshal Clausel's resignation of the government of Algiers will be accepted, and that the Court intends to confer it on the Duke of Mortemart.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following copy of a correspondence between President Jackson and Santa Anna communicated by the President to Congress on the 19th inst. Santa Anna being now no longer a prisoner, we concur entirely with our Washington correspondent, that through the influence of the Mexican Chief, the independence of Texas will be recognized forthwith.

[TRANSLATION]

The President of the Mexican Republic to the President of the United States.

To his excellency Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, President of the U. States of America. COLUMBUS, (in Texas.) JULY 4, 1836. MUCH ESTEEMED SIR: In fulfillment of the duties which patriotism and honor impose upon a public man, I came to this country at the head of six thousand Mexicans. The chance of war, made inevitable by circumstances, reduced me to the condition of a prisoner, in which I still remain, as you may have already learned. The disposition evinced by General Samuel Houston, the Commander-in-Chief of the Texian army, and by his successor, General Thomas J. Rusk, for the termination of the war—the decision of the President and Cabinet of Texas in favor of a proper compromise between the contending parties, and my own conviction, produced the convention of which I send you copies enclosed, and the orders given by me to Gen. Filisola, my second in command, to recede from the river Bracos, where he was posted, to the other side of the river Bravo del Norte.

As there was no doubt that General Filisola would religiously comply, as far as concerned himself, the President and Cabinet agreed that I should set off for Mexico, in order to fulfill the other engagements; and, with that intent, I embarked on board the schooner Luvinche, which was to carry me to the port of Vera Cruz. Unfortunately, however, some indiscreet persons raised a mob, which obliged the authorities to have me landed by force, and brought back into strict confinement. This incident has prevented me from going to Mexico, where I should otherwise have arrived in last month; and in consequence of it, the Government of that country, doubtless ignorant of what has occurred, has withdrawn the command of the army from General Filisola, and has ordered his successor, Gen. Urrea, to continue its operations. In obedience to which order Gen. Urrea according to the latest accounts, already at the river Nueces. In view have some reflecting and worthy men endeavored to demonstrate the necessity of moderation, and of my going to Mexico, according to the convention; but the excitement of the public mind has increased with the return of the Mexican army to Texas. Such is the State of things here at present. The continuation of the war and of its disasters is therefore inevitable, unless the voice of reason be heard, in proper time, for the month of some powerful individual. It appears to me that you, sir, have it in your power to perform this good office, by interfering in favor of the execution of the said convention, which shall be strictly fulfilled on my part. When offered to treat with this Government, I was convinced that it was useless for Mexico to continue the war. I have acquired exact information respecting this country which I did not possess four months ago. I have too much zeal for the interest of my country to wish for any thing which is not compatible with them. Being always ready to sacrifice myself for its glory and advantage, I never should have hesitated to subject myself to torments or death, rather than consent to any compromise, at Mexico could thereby have obtained the slightest I am firmly convinced that it is proper to terminate this question by political negotiations: that conviction alone determined me sincerely to agree to what has been stipulated; and in the same spirit, I make to you this frank declaration. Be pleased, sir, to favor me by a like confidence on your part; afford me the satisfaction of avoiding approaching evils, and of contributing to that good which my heart advises. Let us enter into negotiations by which the friendship between your nation and the Mexican may be strengthened, both being amicably engaged in giving being and stability to people who are desirous of appearing in the political world, and who under the protection of the two nations, will attain the object within a few years.

The Mexicans are magnanimous when treated with consideration. I will clearly set before them the proper and humane reasons which require noble and frank conduct on their part, and I doubt not they will act thus as soon as they have been convinced.

By that I have here submitted, you will see the sentiments which animate me; and with which I remain your most humble and obedient servant,
ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

The President of the United States to the President of the Mexican Republic.

HERNIMAGE, September 4, 1836.

To GEN. ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th of July last, which has been forwarded to me by Gen. Samuel Houston, under cover of one from him, transmitted by an express from Gen. Gaines, who is in command of the United States forces on the Texian frontier. The great object of these communications appears to be to put an end to the disasters which necessarily attended the civil war now raging in Texas, and asking the interposition of the United States in furthering so humane and desirable a purpose. That my well intended effort of yours in aid of this object should have been defeated, is calculated to excite the regret of all who justly appreciate the blessings of peace, and who take an interest in the cause which contribute to the prosperity of Mexico in her domestic as well as her foreign relations.

The Government of the U. States if ever anxious to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations. But if proceeds on the principle that nations have the right to alter, amend, or change their own Government, as the sovereign power, the people may direct. In this respect, it never interferes with the policy of other powers, nor can it permit any on the part of others with its internal policy. Consistently with this principle, whatever we can do to restore peace between contending nations, or remove the cause of misunderstanding are cheerfully at the service of those who are willing to rely upon our good offices as a friend or mediator.

In reference, however, to the agreement which you, as the representative of Mexico, have made with Texas, and which invites the interposition of the U. States, you will at once see that we are forbidden, by the character of the communications made to us through the Mexican Minister, from considering it. That Government has notified us that, as long as you are a prisoner, no act of yours will be regarded as binding by the Mexican authorities. Under these circumstances, it will be manifest to you that good faith to Mexico, as well as the general principle to which I have adverted, as forming the basis of our intercourse with all foreign powers, make it impossible for me to take any step like that you have anticipated. If however, Mexico should signify her willingness to avail herself of our good office in bringing about the desirable result you have described, nothing could give me more pleasure than to devote my best services to it.—To be instrumental in terminating the evils of a civil war, and in substituting in their stead the blessings of peace, is a divine privilege. Government, and the people of all countries, should feel it their highest happiness to enjoy an opportunity of thus manifesting their love of each other, and their interest in the general principles which apply to them all as members of the common family of man.

Your letter and that of Gen. Houston, Commander-in-Chief of the Texian Army, will be made the basis of an early interview with the Mexican Minister, at Washington. They will hasten my return to Washington, to which place I will set out in a few days, expecting to reach it by the 1st of October. In the mean time, I hope Mexico and Texas, feeling that war is the greatest of calamities, will pause before another campaign is undertaken, and can add in the number of those scenes of bloodshed which have already marked the progress of their contest, and have given so much pain to their christian friends throughout the world.

This is sent under cover to Gen. Houston, who will give it a safe conveyance to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant
ANDREW JACKSON.

LOST OR MISLAIN.

On the evening of the 7th inst., at the College Lot, A GOLD LEVER WATCH, with a Patent crystal, and a gold guard chain; links of octahedral form. This watch was by mistake put in a green dress coat pocket, which was taken for the owner. The person who has it, will deliver it at this Office, or he may hear from me again.
JOHN W. JONES.

Lex. Feb. 9, 1837.—6-31.

Intelligencer insert 31 cit J. W. J.

ATTENTION!!

22D FEBRUARY.

The following Companies are hereby notified and commanded to parade on the 22d inst. (Wednesday), for the purpose of celebrating the BIRTH DAY of Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON. The hour of parade will be at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the Public Square.

THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—CAPT. TROTTER.

LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—CAPT. PARKER.

LEXINGTON MECHANIC INFANTRY.—CAPT. RANDALL.

LEXINGTON RIFLE GUARDS.—ACTING CAPT. MCCONATHY.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1837.—6-10

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That the chief coiner shall, from time to time, deliver to the treasurer the clippings and other portions of bullion remaining after the process of coining, and that the treasurer shall keep a careful record of the same.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That in the treasurer's account with the chief coiner, the chief coiner shall be debited with the amount, in weight of standard metal of all the bullion placed in his hands, and credited with the amount, also in weight, of all the coins, clippings, and other portions of bullion delivered by him to the treasurer; and at once at least in every year, at such time as the director shall appoint, the chief coiner shall deliver to the treasurer all the coins and bullion in his possession, so that his accounts may be settled to that time; and in this settlement he shall be debited to a credit for the difference between the amount of the coins delivered to him, and the coins and bullion received from him, since the last settlement, as an allowance for necessary waste: Provided, That this allowance shall not exceed two thousandths of the whole amount of silver, or one thousandth of the whole amount of the gold, that had been delivered to him by the treasurer.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That the coins which are the equivalent to any debt of the bullion are ready for delivery, they shall be paid over to the depositor, or his order, by the director, and the payment shall be made in full, whether the bullion shall have been brought to the mint, giving priority according to priority of deposit only; and that in the denominations of coin delivered, the treasurer shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so; in which case, the denominations of coin shall be designated by the director.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of enabling the mint to make the requisites to depositors with as little delay as possible, the director shall employ the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in the said mint, and to deliver to the Treasury will admit thereof, a deposit of such amount of public money, or of bullion procured for the purpose, as he shall judge convenient and necessary, not exceeding one million of dollars, out of which those who bring bullion to the mint may be paid the value thereof, as soon as practicable after this value has been ascertained; that the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States, and no discount or interest shall be charged on the same; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time, or by law, withdraw the said deposits, or any part thereof, or, at any time, at his discretion, allow their coins formed at the mint to be given for their equivalent in other money.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That to secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards and weights, an annual trial shall be made of the pieces reserved for this purpose at the mint and its branches, before the judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the attorney general of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and the collector of the port of Philadelphia, and such other persons as the President from time to time designate for that purpose, who shall meet as commissioners, for the performance of this duty, on the second Monday in February, annually, and may continue their meetings by adjournment, if necessary; and a majority of the commissioners shall fail to attend at any time appointed for their meeting, then the director of the mint shall call a meeting, of the persons so named, at such other times as he may deem convenient; and that before these commissioners, for a majority of them, and in the presence of the officers of the mint, such examination shall be made of the reserved pieces as shall be judged sufficient; and if it shall appear that these pieces do not differ from the standard fineness and weight to a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory; but if any greater deviation from the legal standard or weight shall appear, this fact shall be reported to the President of the United States, and if, on a view of the charges of the case, he shall so decide, the officers or officers implicated in the error, shall be thereupon disqualified from holding their respective offices.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted,* That copper bullion shall be purchased for the mint, on time to time, by the treasurer, under instructions from the director; that the cost shall be paid from the fund hereinafter provided for; and that the copper bullion shall be of good quality, and in the form of blanks fit for passing at once into the hands of the chief coiner.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted,* That the copper planiffs shall be delivered, from time to time, by the treasurer to the chief coiner, to be used by him in coining; and that the chief coiner shall be required to the treasurer, by the chief coiner, eight for eight, without allowance for waste.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the mint to deliver the copper coins in exchange for their legal equivalent in other money, to any persons who shall apply for them: Provided, That the sum asked for be not less than a certain amount, to be determined by the director, and that it be not so great as, in his judgment to interfere with the capacity of the mint to supply other applicants.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted,* That the copper coins may, at the discretion of the director, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the mint and transportation.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted,* That if any money received by the treasurer in exchange for copper, is shown to form a fund in his hands, which shall be used to pay the expenses of the mint, he shall pay the expense of transportation of copper coins; and that if there be a surplus, the same shall be appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of the mint.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed, relating to the mint and coins of the United States, be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, of the same are hereby repealed.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, 9th Jan. 1837.
ANDREW JACKSON.

PUBLIC.—No. 4.

N. ACT making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America Congress assembled, That the following sums and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the pensioners of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven:

For the revolutionary pensioners, under the several acts, other than those of the first and second of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; and seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and sixty dollars:

For the invalid pensioners, under various laws, one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars:

For pensioners to widows and orphans, under the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six five hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars:

For pensioners for widows and orphans, payable out of the office of the Third Auditor, four thousand dollars.

Approved, 18th Jan. 1837.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1837.

"All the Decency."—By Mr. Wise's resolution, for the appointment of the committee of investigation, that committee was empowered to send for persons and papers. Under that authority, Mr. Whitney was brought before it as a witness, and was entitled to its protection—yet the reader will see by Whitney's account, how he was treated by the Hectoring Poyton and Wise. Some of the Whig prints state that Whitney became pale, and trembled under the attack of Peyton; yet this same pale trembler, has been the theme of abuse by most of our gasconading, brave Whig Editors. It reminds one of the fellow who was in search of some little old man, whom he could whip without danger.

We have to return our thanks to Mr. JOHN R. CLARY, for a cask of PALE ALE, with which we were presented last week. Although we profess to be pretty good politicians—to understand not only the objects of the law and the courts, but to have a tolerably distinct knowledge of the intended design of each particular prominent public character; yet if we know any one thing better than all others, it is the quality of ALE and we now pronounce, without fear of contradiction, by competent judges, that the sample sent us, is only to be equalled, by the Burton ale. It is manufactured at the Brewery of Messrs. CLARY & RAN, in Lexington,—and let those who doubt our judgment, try for themselves.

22D OF FEBRUARY.

At a meeting of the Committees of the Medical, Law and Whig Societies, to determine on the order of Procession and Exercises for the 22d of February, inst., it was,

Resolved, That the members of the different Societies named above, will meet half after 9 o'clock, A. M., on the Public Square, where they will be arranged in the following order:—

1. The Military.
2. City Council.
3. Judge and Mayor of the City.
4. Members of the Bar.
5. Physicians.
6. Medical Society.
7. Whig Society.
8. Law Society.
9. Professors of the Medical Department.
10. Professors of Law in Transylvania University.
11. Faculty of Morrison College.
12. Trustees of Transylvania University.

Citizens and Strangers generally invited to attend.

After they shall have reached the Chapel of Morrison College, the following order of exercises will be observed:—

1. Prayer, by President Coit.
2. Music.
3. Oration, by Professor Vandell.
4. Music, Solo, by P. T. Johnson.
5. Oration, by G. W. Dunlap.
6. Music.
7. Oration, by G. Waters.
8. Music.
9. Benediction.

Geo. R. Trotter, Sec'y.
Observer and Intelligencer, copy.

CONGRUITY, (Geo.) Jan. 20.

Alarm in Manchester.—Intelligence has just been received in our city, that the Indian warriors, who were camped about twenty-five miles from this place under charge of Lieut. SCOTT, broke loose yesterday morning, and took to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition &c. Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late Creek war.—Herald.

Important Intelligence.—Great Bank Failure in Manchester (England).—A gentleman of this city has just placed in our hands a letter from his correspondent in Manchester, England, dated Dec. 24th, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:—One of the largest Banks in England, having its head at Manchester, has just stopped payment. Their liabilities are over £1,500,000—say about \$7,000,000. Manchester will be all in an uproar to-morrow, when it is known, and half the merchants in the country will be ruined. The New York fire was nothing to what this will be, and you have the first intelligence.—Transcript.

We have received a long letter from a friend in Manchester giving a full account of the above affair, and all causes which led to it. In the Northern and Central Bank that has failed with its forty branches and agencies, its 1200 shareholders are liable on all its debts. We shall publish the letter in our next.—Boston Post.

TEXAS FINANCES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday states that a gentleman, recently from New Orleans, declared on Friday to a merchant of Philadelphia that he was in a well known great commercial house in New Orleans, at the time a draft was presented by a respectable looking man in the military uniform of an officer. The applicant in-

quired of the chief of the firm—whether the draft was good? The merchant replied in the affirmative, and accepted it accordingly. After the military gentleman had gone out, the acceptor told the informant of the Inquirer that it was a draft from General Santa Anna in favor of Texas—for five hundred thousand dollars!

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee of the 20 inst. gives us a few items of Mexican news: not before published in this city, although the dates are no later.

The Government had taken measures for the relief (not liberation) of the Mexican prisoners in Texas; an appropriation of \$1,000 per month have been made for the purpose. Our readers will remember information brought from Velasco, some weeks ago, that these unhappy prisoners were suffering dreadfully from want and sickness.

The so-called conspiracy at Tampico is asserted to have been gotten up by the Governor, Pedras, partly as a pretext for arresting certain wealthy citizens and extracting money from them, and partly to cover some extensive smuggling transactions, in which the said Governor was interested.

The conduct of Senor Gerostiza, in breaking off his diplomatic relation with the Government of the U. States, was lauded to the echo by the ministerial papers. Nevertheless, the Diario (official) expressed its doubts whether any incentives had been offered to the Senor at Washington, and declared its inability to discover any cause or probability of a war between the two countries.

From the Texas Telegraph.

PROCLAMATION.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

WHEREAS, the late government "ad-interim" of the Republic aforesaid, have, at various times, and to diverse individuals issued and granted commissions for "letters of marque and reprisal," and whereas, similar commissions have also been issued by the present government as a means of temporary defence, which from the increase of our national marine has now become inexpedient; and believing that it is not only the duty but the policy of all civilized governments to discontinue every species of warfare which is manifestly calculated for mere private plunder, and not for the attainment of a national glory or an honorable peace; and believing that the system of "privateering" is a warfare of that description, and keeping in view the example of the United States, of the North and Great Britain, the most enlightened and civilized nations of the earth—

Therefore I, Samuel Houston, President of the Republic aforesaid, by the authority in me vested, do hereby ordain and declare all such "letters of marque and reprisal," and all commissions and authorities touching the same, to be and the same are hereby suspended; and all persons holding and having received such "letters of marque and reprisal," or any commission or authority touching the same, are hereby commanded and required to return the same, and report themselves within forty days from the date, to the Secretary of the Navy of the Republic.

Done at Columbia, this sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and in the year of the Republic the first.

SAMUEL H. HOUSTON.

S. F. R. R. R. Secretary of the Navy, Dec. 17, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Columbia, Dec. 19, 1836.

GENERAL ORDERS.

From information received at the Department, it appears that many persons in the Republic, and also in the United States of America, are wearing the uniform and military badge of the army and navy of Texas, without the warrant or a commission from the Government, and have by their licentious and unprincipled conduct, and many impositions practised upon the friends of Texas abroad, reflected disgrace on the country and service, which they pretend to represent.

It therefore becomes my duty to pronounce all such persons, acting without authority from this department, or by order of the President of this Republic, traitors and it is hoped they will be treated as such.

No person within the limits of Texas, or of any friendly power, shall wear the insignia of any officer of the Texian service, without a special order or permission to that effect, from this or the Naval Department of this government.

By order of the President.

(SIGNED.) S. FISHER,

Acting Secretary of War.

The thermometer, at Chicago, on the 21st of December, was at fifteen degrees below zero.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Finding that misrepresentations have been spread abroad respecting a scene which occurred on Wednesday night last at the Capital, in the room of the select committee of which Hon. Mr. Garland is chairman, I deem it a duty like due to myself and the public, to lay before it a correct statement of the occurrence.

On that day, after my protest had been read by the committee, received, and ordered to be placed on the journal, Mr. Peyton commenced propounding interrogatories to me; some of which I answered, and some I declined answering.

The following was the fifteenth interrogatory propounded by him: "Did you receive any letter of recommendation from R. B. Tane, or did he in any manner countenance you in applying for the agency contemplated, or did he positively refuse to receive or countenance you in that capacity while he was at the head of the Treasury Department?"

To the interrogatory I gave the following answer: "I decline answering this interrogatory; more particularly as the individual propounding it has assured positively and publicly that the substance of the latter of it is true, beginning with, 'or did, &c.' therefore; being the party accused, I am not a proper witness. I think in justice, that the individual who has made the allegation should be called to produce his proof."

This was handed to the chairman, who read it to the committee, upon which Mr. Peyton, in a most violent and passionate manner, sprang from his seat and exclaimed "The damned infernal scoundrel should not insult him there; that Constitution or no Constitution, he (as I understood him to say,) would have the life of the damned villain; at the same time advancing and thrusting his hand into his bosom, under his waistcoat, as I supposed for the purpose of drawing forth some concealed weapon. Expecting an assault, I put myself in a posture of defence. Before he had got forward to me, and before he had drawn his hand from his bosom, Mr. Wise sprang before him, and pushed him back, saying, 'Don't touch the damned scoundrel! he is not worth minding.' I immediately took my seat, when both Mr. Wise and Mr. Peyton, commenced the most violent abuse of me, the latter calling me 'a damned plunderer,' 'a damned dog,' when I rose and said, 'Mr. Chairman, I claim the protection of the committee while I am before it.' When Mr. Peyton, addressing himself to me said: 'You shan't speak, God damn you, hold your tongue,' and when I had seated myself, still keeping my eye upon him, he said 'God damn you take your eyes off me; you shan't look at me,' and after this he rose, and with Mr. Wise advanced towards me; the latter with his hand in his pocket, and stood before me for a minute or more, as if supposing that they could intimidate me by united frowns. Soon after this, and when quietude had prevailed I was requested by the chairman to retire, which I did. Some time after, when I was requested to return to the room, I was informed by the chairman that the committee had resolved, that the answer which I had given to the interrogatory should be returned, as containing something disrespectful to a member of the committee; and that the interrogatory which he held in his hand should be propounded, when I said in substance, 'I may not use the precise words.' 'That, if I had done any thing which the majority of the committee considered improper, I certainly regretted it.' The interrogatory which the chairman alluded to was then propounded which was as follows: 'Did you or not apply to the Secretary of the Treasury to be appointed, either before or after the removal of the deposits agent of the department, or of the deposite banks, selected or to be selected?'

The foregoing is nearly, if not an exact account, of what transpired.

When it is recollected that on the 5th inst., in a card, published in the Globe, I charged Mr. Peyton to address a single article of proof to sustain the assertion, I found it reported he had made, as well as declared it false, that in consequence of the character of the agent alluded to, Mr. Tane, the former Secretary of the Treasury, would not recommend him as an agent of the deposite banks, 'I will leave it to the public to decide, who was the aggressor on the evening alluded to, Mr. Peyton, for propounding the interrogatory he did or myself, for giving the answer which I did to it.

It is for the House of Representatives to decide, whether it shall be tolerated, that any individual called before them as a witness, or before a committee appointed by that honorable body, and acting under its authority, shall be subject to treatment similar to that I have received, and of which I complain, without having it redressed.

To a discerning and enlightened public I trust the decision, whether the course which I pursued during the unpleasant affair which I have detailed, was the respectful and proper one, or whether a more proper one would have been such as might have led to a scene of greater confusion, and to still more unpleasant, and, possibly, to calamitous consequences.

Respectfully,
The public's humble servant,
B. M. WHITNEY.

Monday, Jan. 30, 1837.

The Editor of the Gazette will confer a favor upon the Managers of the Orphan Society, by publishing in his next paper the accompanying notice.

Very respectfully yours,
MARIA C. GRATZ, Sec'y

The Managers of the Society acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, and return thanks to those who rendered this liberal assistance.

From the Catholic church they received of the Rev Mr. Abel,

McChord's church, by the Rev Mr. Davidson,

Episcopal church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith,

First Presbyterian church, by Rev Mr. Hall,

Baptist church, by the Rev Mr. Noel,

From the "Wandering Piper,"

handed over by the Mayor of the city, to the Treasurer, 56 00

\$256 20.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

It is amusing to behold the odd contortions and grimaces of the opposition editors, since the passage of the "Expunging Resolutions" through the Senate. We have been several times, forcibly reminded by the conduct of some of them, of the writhings and twistings of an Ague and Fever worn, brushed by a stroke of the broom upon a hearth of glowing embers. And sometimes we have laughed heartily at their loud whining, which we can compare to nothing more striking than the half yelping, half crying whine of one of the smallest of the canine race, when terrified by a sudden and unexpected movement of the object towards it, at which had been fiercely barking. But we do not recollect to have drawn, at any time, a greater number of opposite conclusions, from any thing we have seen put forth upon that subject, than we did from the perusal of a most delectable article, editorial, copied from the Lexington Intelligencer, into the Gazette of 9th inst. In reference to the passage of the expunging resolutions, the writer says, "It is an outrage that must awaken every resentful and indignant feeling in the breasts of American freemen." Then we had the following—reflection—the writer is certainly mistaken in the view he has taken of the matter. It is no outrage, whatever; because the people themselves commanded it to be done; and they hold their Senators and Representatives, whether in Congress or in the State Legislatures amenable to them for every act in violation of their known will. The writer thus proceeds, "It is an act of national degradation—an act which tramples under foot the constitution, and pre-emptory the power of the whole American People at the footstool of a Usurper and Tyrant." Reflection—can the nation be degraded by an act of justice, by which she wipes away the stigma of a foul deed from off her snowy mantle? Who calls the act of a nation of intelligent freemen, performed by their public servants in obedience to their expressed will, by which they, with characteristic magnanimity, make the only reparation in their power for a wrong, inflicted without their knowledge and consent; who we say dare to call an act, expressive of its strong disapprobation of injustice and wrong, an act of national degradation? The very ones who for the last twelve years have been seeking by every means in their power to defeat the will of a majority of the people of this country, and who maliciously call our venerable President a Usurper and Tyrant. We must, we go regard those who can make such assertions, not as persons mistaken, but as those who are devoid of all regard for truth. He then goes on, "We feel that we can no longer trust for protection to written laws, and constitutions. They are in the hands of an Executive, and his base and servile minions of the Senate, as words written upon the sand, at any moment to be obliterated forever." Reflection—the writer may have felt so. We have nothing to do with his feelings. But with regard to the truth or falsity of his statements, we shall judge for ourselves. Written laws and constitutions were never held more sacred and inviolate, in the mind of any man since the world began, than in those of Andrew Jackson.

The writer continues, "We feel that the only safeguard of our rights—the last barrier of liberty against the attacks of a ruthless Despot and his venal followers! has been broken down—and that no American, while he submits to the indignity and wrongs heaped upon him, has a right to call himself free, or to rank his country among the free and virtuous nations of the earth!" Reflection—this is a melancholy picture of despair. After all, our judgment of the writer's motives, may have been too severe. We may have come to some wrong conclusions respecting him—perhaps he is afflicted with hypochondria—not at all improbable—persons laboring under this disease, generally entertain many strange and ridiculous notions—he must be one of that miserable class of unhappy beings. Poor fellow! he thinks "the last barrier of liberty has been broken down!" never fear—old Hickory is at the helm—no danger when he is in the fort. He next breaks forth thus, "People of America! you are betrayed!" and again, "Your liberties are lost! you are at the mercy of a Tyrant! Will you submit! Will you not rather brand them with eternal ignominy, and pursue them with your maledictions until they shall call on the mountains to hide, &c." Reflection—this cannot be the effusion of one mistaken only, nor can it be attributed to an utter disregard of truth—can this be the strange and ridiculous notions of a poor hypochondria?—no, no, they are the ravings of a maniac—yes, yes, it must be so—a decided case of lunacy—a poor maniac!—how he rants and raves!—how he froths and foams at the mouth!—how he clenches his fists and grinds his teeth!—his look is wild and haggard—he stares with a vacant unconscious gaze around, and now he pauses as one in deep thought, his features are settled and calm—but see, his countenance begins to lower, a dark frown begins to gather upon his features, the workings of his mind appear to be uneasy and troubled, his imagination disturbed and feverish, he is becoming agitated, his spirits are ruffled, his lip moves with a kind of convulsive involuntary motion, the storm is gathering rapidly in his mind, suddenly he starts and cries—"People of America! you are betrayed?" Poor fellow! his imagination has been dazzled by visions of Fairies, and Traitors and Des-

pots, Usurpers and Tyrants dance before his disordered fancy.

A DEMOCRAT.

A MEETING.

Of the medical class of Transylvania University was called this morning, to take into consideration the death of Mr. JOSEPH STANTON, of Mississippi, a member of that body, who died last night. Mr. Benjamin Gause was called to the chair, and Peyton R. P. Mays appointed Secretary. On motion of Mr. Fry, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions. Messrs. Fry, Buck and Knight were appointed, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted.

No occasion is better calculated to touch every string of painful sensibility, and excite in us emotions of the most bitter character, than that of paying the last tribute of respect to a departed friend. Of all the sorrows that we are here doomed to endure, none are more severe than that which is occasioned by the stroke that separates us, in appearance, forever from those to whom nature or friendship has joined our souls. The tie of true friendship is of so pure and sacred a character, as to sting the sensitive soul whenever an effort is made to sever it. Who is here so void of sympathy, as not to feel the most acute sorrow, when contemplating the misfortunes of a friend or associate; nay, even of an enemy? Who is here so callous hearted as not to weep over one on whom the hand of death has been laid, and whose bright prospects have been blasted in embryo? No one we trust!

We who pined on earth, and lavished on us all the blessings of which we are recipients, infused into our souls a principle which prompts us to cherish and cultivate every tender feeling, and revolt at the thought of a separation from those to whom we are attached. 'Tis this principle that brings us together this day, to pay the last mark of respect to our departed and greatly lamented fellow student, Mr. JOSEPH STANTON, of Mississippi. He is gone, but is not, nor shall he be forgotten! Many are left to pay the tribute of a tear to his memory, and chant a requiem over his grave. He still lives in the hearts of his associates, and there shall continue to live, until they too shall pass the rubicon that separates time from eternity. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That since it has pleased an all-wise Providence, to take from amongst us one of our fellow-students, we do deeply regret the loss, and sympathize with his bereaved friends and relatives.

Resolved, That in honor of his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and that we will join in a procession, this evening, to bear him to his grave.

Resolved, That the Editors of the several papers in Lexington, be requested to publish this preamble and resolutions; and that a copy of them be sent to the friends and relatives of the deceased.

B. J. GAUSE, Chairman.
P. R. P. Mays, Secretary.
February 11, 1837.

MARRIED on the 9th inst by the Rev. J. E. Hannon Mr. JAMES TURNER of Georgetown to Miss SUSAN daughter of Mr. McClintock near Millersburg.

DIED—O. Dugan, at his residence in Scott County, Ky. JOHN D. WILLS, Sen., aged 20 years. Mr. W. was highly respected by his acquaintances and neighbors.

In this city, on Monday last, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John F. Zimmerman, aged 2 years 5 months and 5 days.

In this city, on Friday last, Adaliza C., infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Monks.

NEW FIRM

In the Boot & Shoe Business.

THIS Subscribers having formed a Copartnership under the name and style of

Vanpelt & Franklin.

Will carry on the above business in all its branches at the old stand of S. B. VANPELT, on Upper St., next door to the Intelligencer Office.

They manufacture every description of fine Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Shoes, Boots, Breeches Gaiter Boots, Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

And Lasting Work of every kind, together with COARSE SHOES AND BOOTS.

They also keep constantly on hand a large supply of Eastern made SHOES, BOOTS, &c. &c. of the very best quality, which they warrant to their customers. Their assortment at present is as large as any in the city, comprising every variety of style and price—so that those who favor them with a call may be assured of being suited. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage and the custom of their friends.

S. B. VANPELT,
H. B. FRANKLIN.

Lex., Feb 11, 1837—7-11

S. B. VANPELT respectfully requests his former customers who are in arrears, to call and settle up their accounts, as it is necessary for the old books to be closed. He hopes that none will slight this invitation.

Feb. 11, 1837.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN LEXINGTON.

BY virtue of a decree of the Payette Circuit Court rendered on the petition of the heirs of Edward West, dec'd., I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, the property in the petition mentioned, being that formerly owned and in part occupied by Edward West, dec'd., said property being four acres, situated between Water and high streets, and has four good substantial buildings upon it; the head of the Rail Road, and well calculated for business purposes; one on High street, a large and commodious family residence.

The property will be sold in parcels convenient to be arranged.

Terms.—One fourth of the purchase money in hand, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from the date, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and the retention of the title until all the purchase money is paid.

—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.
H. L. BODLEY, Com'r.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1837.—7-11.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD on Monday the 27th February, at the late residence of Anthony Stout, dec'd., on Cane Run, near the road from Georgetown to Lexington, the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; House and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils &c. A YOUNG STEAD HORSE, By Whip, from a Hamilton Mare, a fine animal, aged 5 years. A Two Horse wagon and gear. Also a large lot of Bacon and about two tons of salt Hemp broke.

Six months credit for all sums over \$5; under that amount cash in hand. Bond and approved security will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN R. RYAN, Adm'r.
February 13, 1837.—7-11.

JAMES MARCH,

MANUFACTURER OF

MAHOAGANY, Walnut, Pine, Oak, &c. &c. Cane, Spring, and Boston Rocking, and all other kinds of CHAIRS; Spring Seat and Plain Sofas; SETTEES

&c. &c., and every description of CABINET FURNITURE, such as Bureaus, Side-Boards, Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Lexington St., 2d door above the Jail.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

His work is made of the very best materials, and made by workmen inferior to none in the Western Country.

May 21, 1836—7-11

ANATOMY, SURGERY, AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Dr. Samuel B. Richardson respectfully announces to the members of the medical class of Transylvania (before their dispersion), and to Students of Medicine in the Mississippi Valley, his intentions to deliver a second course of Anatomical and Surgical Lectures, commencing the 1st of November, and terminating the 1st of March ensuing. Ample apartments, and means of illustration will be provided.

For the character of the proposed course, reference is very respectfully made to the gentleman members of my present Anatomical and Surgical class.

SAMUEL B. RICHARDSON.
Lex. Feb. 14, 1837.—7-11.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend on the 14th day of March next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., with the predecessors appointed by the County Court of Fayette and the Surveyor of said county, at the trifling corner of the tract of land on which I now reside, being part of the land owned by William Kise, deceased, for the purpose of procuring and establishing the corners of said tract, and of doing such other acts as may be deemed necessary, according to law. The proceedings will adjourn from day to day if necessary, until the business is completed.

WM. KISE.

Fayette Co Feb 16, 1837—7-11

HYDROPHOBIA,

Or the Bite of Rabid Animal, cured to a Certainty.

THE subscriber has prepared a Medicine, that will cure to a certainty, the bite of any rabid animal; or if any Mineral or Vegetable poison should, by mistake, be taken into the stomach, by a timely application, will prevent its fatal consequences. This Medicine has a powerful effect of being a life preserving principle, and capable of preventing any poison of the most inveterate kind of its awful effects—

Such as Prussic acid, Arsenic, Corrosive Sublimates, &c. &c.

Directions how the Medicine is to be used.—If any poison, taken into the stomach, give five drops in a table spoon full of water, or weak tea—every ten minutes, until the burning sensation ceases; the same dose may be given every three or four hours after, until the effects cease.

Any person bit by a Mad Dog, if they apply for 4 days on the wound, the day that they were bit, first washing the wound like warm water, the drops are to be put on the wound three or four times a day—the wound is to be covered with a piece of old linen rag, wet in cold water; by applying the Medicine as above directed, for two or three days, the cure is effected to a certainty; if the inflammation of the Bite be some months more or less standing, and an absorption of virus affecting the system, and the Circulation of the blood becomes hard and elevated, there should be a simple drawing plaster applied to the wound to open it, and if it has not the effect to open it, the lamet should be applied; and if any corruption should be in the wound, it ought to be washed off with the lukewarm water, and a simple drawing plaster applied to it morning and evening, until the corruption is clear from the wound—then mix a tea spoon full of the Medicine with two table spoons full of water, and wash the wound morning and night, applying a small poultice on the wound of the whites of Eggs mixed in fresh hog's lard, every time; if the patient be so affected as to reject Liquids, give 6 drops of the Medicine in a table spoon full of wine and water every two hours until he is able to drink freely, and in a few days he will be reconciled to his usual habits.

This Medicine will cure the bite of the most venomous snakes, if applied when bitten by the snake.

I put up the Medicine in ounce and half ounce phials, the price of the half ounce is \$1.50. Price of the ounce is \$3.00.

Those who may want the Medicine, can have it from the proprietor.

As for Counterfeiting the Medicine, it is out of the question; the qualities the Medicine possesses, defy counterfeiting.

J. P. HILL, M. D., and Physical Chemist, West King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

December 13, 1836.—7-11.

DR S. B. RICHARDSON

VERY respectfully announces to the public, that he will continue the practice of his profession as heretofore, and that his office is the same as that of the late Dr. J. C. Smith, on the corner above the Shop.

Dr. S. B. Richardson, would receive a few Students of Medicine, by the year or a longer period, as shop pupils, who in addition to the privileges of the office, will be entitled to the benefit of his private Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery.

Lexington, Feb 8, '37.—6-31.

BOOK & NEWSPAPER SALE.

ON the Evening of Thursday, the 23D FEBRUARY, will be sold at D. BRADY'S Auction Store, Main street, A VALUABLE STOCK OF BOOKS, and FILES for 1836, of about 200 different Newspapers, published in the several States and Territories.

Lexington, Feb. 13, 1837.—6-31.

A SECOND NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of Drs. J. C. & S. B. RICHARDSON, are again very respectfully informed that their notes and accounts have been placed in the hands of Mr. A. Z. Boyer for collection, who is fully empowered to settle the same.

As an immediate closure of the business of the late firm is required, it is hoped, and expected that all indebted will without further delay, discharge their respective dues.

Lex. Feb. 7, 1837.—6-31.

